



CLEAN VERSIONS OF AMENDED SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPHS

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Page 2, beginning with line 15.

NO 3600 MAIL ROOM

D1
It may also be said that a body, placed in a cavity providing close horizontal confinement, is buoyed up by displacement of a liquid within that cavity that has a force equal to the weight of a volume of the liquid that is the same as the volume of the body or that portion of the body which is immersed, although the volume of liquid displaced may be less.

Page 2, beginning with line 20 (including paragraph as revised by amendment prior to examination).

D2
It may also be more broadly stated that a body immersed in a liquid to the same extent, will receive the same upward buoyant force regardless of its liquid displacement, thus causing the force to exceed the weight of displaced liquid where containment enables an extent of immersion to be achieved with reduced displacement.

Page 3, paragraph beginning with line 4.

D3
CAUTION! In a small scale demonstration such as this there are special factors that must be considered. In assembling a set of closely fitting test tubes you must be aware that any usable wall spacing will suffer limits imposed by factors that might have little or no importance when making larger demonstrations, wherein a centimeter or two or even a foot or two might be a relatively close spacing. In selecting your test tube combinations for this proof, you must avoid wall spacings that are close enough to produce any hint of an appreciable piston effect, or cause the water to rise between the walls of its own accord as a result of capillary attraction, since either can add a compromising factor that will interfere with an obvious validity of proof. It is best not to seek a wall spacing appreciably less than that listed provided by the sample tube dimensions listed above.

Page 11, beginning with line 5.

D4
FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view of a large ship afloat in a conformal cavity that is embedded in the earth.